The Pyongyang Times

No. 40 (75) THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1966 PYONGYANG, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Somali National Assembly Delegation Arrives

A delegation of the Somali National Assembly arrived in Pyongyang by special plane on October 3 on a friendly visit to Korea at the invitation of Chairman Choi Won Taek of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The delegation is led by Sheikh Mukhtar Mohamed Hussein, President of the Somali National Assembly.

At Airport

The delegation was greeted by Chairman Choi Won Taek, Vice-Chairman Ri Gi Yong of the D.P.R.K. Supreme People's Assembly, Vice-Presidents Kang Ryang Wuk and Ri Yong Ho of the Presidium of the D.P.R.K. Supreme People's Assembly, Chairman Pak Sin Dok of the Central Committee of the Religious Chongwu Party, Presidium Members Kim Choe Hae, Ri Guk Ro and Ko Jun Taek of the United Democratic Fatherland Front, President Soh Chol of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and other high-ranking officials.

Diplomatic envoys and foreign correspondents in Pyongyang were also at the airport to greet the guests.

A grand ceremony took place there in honour of the delegation.

President Sheikh Mukhtar Mohamed Hussein, accompanied by Chairman Choi Won Taek, inspected the guards of honour.

The Somali President and the Korean Chairman addressed the ceremony amid the applause of the crowds.

Chairman **Choi Won Taek** said that he was very glad to greet the parliamentary delegation of the Somali Republic, the honoured guests from Somalia, in Pyongyang, the capital of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

He continued: In the name of the D.P.R.K. Supreme People's Assembly and in my own name I warmly welcome the parliamentary delegation of the Somali Republic. The Korean people have followed with deep sympathy and great interest the struggle of the Somali people against imperialism and colonialism, for the consolidation of national independence and for the prosperity of their country. The current visit of the Somali National Assembly delegation is the first official visit of the Somali people to Korea and is of great importance in strengthening the friendly ties between the peoples and national assemblies of Korea and Somalia.

Stating that the current visit

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Sheikh Mukhtar Mohamed Hussein, President of the Somali National Assembly, accompanied by Chairman Choi Won Taek, acknowledges the cheers of the welcoming crowds

Photo by Kim Gwang Su

Japanese Gov't To Bear Full Responsibility

The spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a statement on September 28 in connection with the criminal act of the Japanese Government which transferred some of the crewmen of the "Pyongsin No. J4-034", a fishing boat of the D.P.R.K., to the South Korean puppet authorities.

The statement reads in full:

While detaining illegally in Shimonoseki Port, Japan, the "Pyongsin No. J4-034," a fishing boat belonging to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and its crew, and having been weaving all sorts of political intrigues, the Japanese Government committed the unpardonable criminal act of transferring some of the crewmen of our side to the puppet clique of South Korea on September 28.

This is a most flagrant violation of recognized international law and international practice and an open hostile act against the D.P.R.K.

The Korean people and the D.P.R.K. Government cannot repress surging indignation at such criminal acts of the Japanese Government and sternly denounce them.

The authorities concerned of the D.P.R.K. have time and again demanded the earliest return to the Republic of the "Pyongsin No. J4-034" and its entire crew.

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GREETINGS

✦ **Kim Il Sung**, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and **Choi Yong Kun**, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly sent on September 30 a joint message of greetings to **Mao Tse-tung**, Chairman of the C.C. of the Chinese Communist Party; **Liu Shao-chi**, Chairman of the Chinese People's Republic; **Chu Teh**, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the C.P.R. and **Chou En-lai**, Premier of the State Council of the C.P.R. on the occasion of the 17th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese People's Republic.

✦ **Kim Il Sung**, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent on September 28 a message of greetings to **Ahmed Sekou Toure**, President of the Republic of Guinea, on the occasion of the 8th anniversary of her independence.

✦ **Kim Il Sung**, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent on September 29 a message of greetings to **Makarios**, President of the Republic of Cyprus, on the 6th anniversary of the Independence of Cyprus.

20th Anniversary Of Kim Il Sung University Marked

A celebration was held at the Grand Theatre in Pyongyang on September 30 in honour of the 20th anniversary of the founding of Kim Il Sung University.

The meeting was attended by the teachers, students and graduates of the University, functionaries of the Party and government organs and public organizations, personnel in the fields of education, science, culture and the press.

Premier Kim Il Sung accompanied by President Choi Yong Kun of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly, Vice-Premier Kim Il and other Party and government leaders took the platform.

President Choi Yong Kun conveyed a congratulatory message sent in the joint names by the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the D.P.R.K. and the Cabinet addressed to the teachers and students of the University.

Then Hwang Jang Yop, President of the University delivered a report at the meeting. He reviewed the brilliant achievements gained in the course of implementing the education policy based on the ideology of *Juche* (self-identity) in the past 20 years. And he referred to the future tasks of the University to train more competent scientists, firmly adhering to *Juche* in the development of science.

Following the report, congratulatory messages, telegrams of greetings and gifts sent from the educational and scientific establishments, factories and other enterprises, co-operative farms and People's Army units were conveyed at the meeting. Also conveyed were congratulatory messages and silk banners from the Koreans in Japan including Korea University in Tokyo. Messages of greetings from universities of socialist countries including Hanoi University as well as from universities in Asian and African countries were also read out.

After the meeting Premier Kim Il Sung and other Party and government leaders posed for a photograph with the teachers of the University and had a talk with them.

Open Letter

To Trade Union Organizations of All Countries

The Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea sent on September 22 an open letter to the national and international trade union organizations in connection with the moves of the Japanese Government to frustrate the repatriation operations of the Korean nationals in Japan.

It said in its letter that the repatriation agreement was signed between Korean and Japanese Red Cross organizations in a humanitarian spirit in accordance with the "principles of the freedom of choice of residence and various principles of the Red Cross."

However, the Japanese auth-

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Somali Delegation

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to Korea of the envoy of the Somali people represents a great support to the Korean people in their struggle for the withdrawal of the U.S. aggressor forces from their country and for the accomplishment of their country's unification by themselves.

Choi Won Taek noted that during their stay in Korea the guests would feel themselves the friendly sentiments of the Korean people towards the Somali people through their meetings with our people.

In his speech the delegation leader **Sheikh Mukhtar Mohamed Hussein** said that the National Assembly delegation of Somalia with the feeling of friendship harboured by the Somali people toward the Korean people, has come to Korea to build a bridge of friendship between the two peoples and to write the first page of the history of friendly relations between the two countries.

The delegation, he said, is a National Assembly delegation dispatched to establish good relations with the Korean people and represents the hope of the entire Somali people.

Saying that there are two opposing forces in the world, he remarked that one is a force representing the people who demand their legal rights and seeking to shape its destinies by itself and the other is a force of oppression and tyranny representing all kinds of imperialism.

He said that the split of Korea and Somalia is the outcome of the greed of the arbitrary and despotic imperialists.

He went on to say:

Far apart from each other as the two countries are, the two peoples have the same hopes and sufferings Liberation and progress of a people and the unification of its country can be achieved only when it is free from foreign control of every description and all outside interference in its internal affairs.

After the ceremony the guests started for the Guest House.

The streets from the airport to the Guest House were decorated with the national flags of Korea and Somalia and big streamers on which were inscribed the words: "Long live friendship between the Korean and Somali peoples!" "We give active support to the Somali people in their struggle for the defence of national independence, territorial integrety and neutrality!"

Courtesy Call

The guests paid a courtesy call on Chairman Choi Won Taek that afternoon.

Also on hand were Vice-President Kang Ryang Wuk and Vice-Chairman Ri Gi Yong.

Chairman Choi Won-Taek had a friendly talk with the guests.

That evening Chairman Choi Won Taek gave a banquet in honour of the visiting Somali National Assembly delegation.

Banquet

All members of the delegation were invited to the banquet.

Present at the banquet were Vice-Premier Ri Ju Yon, Minister Pak Sung Chul of Foreign Affairs, Vice-Presidents Kang Ryang Wuk and Ri Yong Ho, Chairman Pak Sin Dok, Vice-Chairman Ri Gi Yong, Presidium Members Kim Chon Hae, Ri Guk Ro and Ro Jun Taek of the U.D.F.F, President Soh Chol, other high-ranking officials and public figures.

Also invited were diplomatic envoys and foreign correspondents in Pyongyang.

Chairman Choi Won Taek and President Sheikh Mukhtar Mohamed Hussein spoke at the banquet.

The banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Welcome, Friendship Mission from Somalia!

The Korean people warmly welcome the visiting Somali parliamentary delegation led by Sheikh Mukhtar Mohamed Hussein, President of the Somali Parliament.

The Somali people, after sanguinary struggles against the protracted imperialist colonial rule, proclaimed independence in 1960.

They are now enforcing the policy of consolidating their national independence, of eliminating the aftermath of the cursed colonial rule and of developing the country by their own efforts.

Somalia already fulfilled the Three-Year Plan for economic development and is now successfully carrying out the tasks for the fourth year of the First Five-Year Plan.

The Somali Government is resolutely fighting against all manoeuvrings of the imperialists in Africa and is actively supporting the struggle of the peoples in dependencies for their freedom and liberation.

The Somali Government rejected an attempt of the U.S. imperialists to build their naval base in the port of Kismayu.

The Somali Government has severed every relation with South Africa and is calling for the most resolute steps against the racists in Southern Rhodesia.

In December last, the Somali Government declared that it would not restore its diplomatic relations with Britain which it had cut off in opposition to the British policy of defending the racists in Southern Rhodesia.

At the same time, the Somali people are waging a resolute struggle for freeing their brothers in French Somalia from the colonial yoke.

The Korean people express their full sympathy with and support to the just stand of the Somali people, who, holding high the banner of anti-imperialist and anti-colonial struggle, extend encouragement to the people's sacred struggle for safeguarding their national independence and for freedom and liberation.

Pak Jung Hi and his clique, U.S. lackeys, however, are hostile to the aspirations and position of the Somali people.

The relations of friendship and co-operation have long been developing between the Korean and Somali peoples who are closely linked with each other in their struggle against the common enemy.

In 1962 an agreement on the exchange of trade representations was signed between the two countries and last year our country set up its trade representation there. The current visit of the Somali parliamentary delegation to our country is an expression of ever growing relations of friendship and co-operation between the two countries and will go a long way toward the strengthening of the solidarity between the peoples of the two countries in their struggle against imperialism and colonialism.

The Korean people sincerely hope that the friendship mission of the Somali people will spend pleasant days in this country and achieve successes in their work.

The leader of the Somali National Assembly delegation is presented with a bouquet

STATEMENT

(Continued from Page 1)

Political parties, public organizations and people of all strata of Japan and the fair public opinion of the world also strongly demanded the immediate return of the fishing boat and its crew to the D.P.R.K.

But the Japanese authorities, ignoring this, held up the Korean seiner and arrested and detained its crewmen and even have committed bestial outrages against them, treating them like criminals.

The Japanese authorities have no right whatsoever to detain the Korean fishing boat or interrogate and try its crewmen.

According to the "convention on the high seas" and the principle of flagship, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea alone has the rights to deal with the question of the boat and its crew.

Nevertheless, the Japanese authorities not only arrested and are detaining its crew but also handed over some of them to the South Korean puppet clique. This is a grave challenge to international law and international practice and is an entirely unjust act.

There is a sinister political plot carried on behind the scenes of the Japanese Government's transfer of some crewmen to the puppet clique in South Korea.

This proves that the Sato Government is using the "Pyongsin No. J4-034" case as political capital to flatter U.S. imperialism, its master, strengthen its compact with the Pak Jung Hi's clique and step up reinvasion of South Korea.

The above criminal act of the Japanese authorities shows to the world that the Sato Government is in a position where it has to grovel even to a puppet clique like Pak Jung Hi's completely forsaken by the people in South Korea.

The Japanese Government has committed another indelible crime against the Korean people in relation to the "Pyongsin No. J4-034" case.

The D.P.R.K. Government and the Korean people sternly warn that they will never overlook the crime of the Japanese Government which has unwarrantedly transferred some crewmen of the "Pyongsin No. J4-034" to the puppet clique in South Korea.

The Japanese government authorities had better look straight at the realities and refrain from running wild.

The Japanese Government will have to bear full responsibility for all the consequences arising from its criminal act of having illegally handed over the crewmen to the puppet clique in South Korea.

OPEN LETTER

(Continued from Page 1)

rities have denied the Korean nationals in Japan their national and democratic rights, preferred to step up their schemes to frustrate the repatriation work.

The committee called for the workers and trade union organizations of all countries to give active support to the Korean people's struggle for the unconditional extension of the validity term of the repatriation agreement and for defence of the national and democratic rights of the Korean nationals in Japan.

AT THE U.N.

Leave Korean Question to Koreans Themselves!

Representatives of a number of socialist countries and of Asian and African countries resolutely opposed the discussion of the so-called "Korean question" at the 21st session of the U.N. General Assembly, say press reports from New York.

America's scheme to place the "Korean question" on the agenda met with strong opposition at the plenary session on September 24.

The Cuban representative who took the floor first that day strongly opposed the discussion of the "Korean question" at the U.N.

He declared that the U.N. should stop the deliberation of the "Korean question," the "UNCURK" should be disorganized and the troops of the United States and other countries infringing upon the sovereignty of the Korean people must immediately pull out of South Korea.

Soviet representative N.T. Fedorenko said that the "Korean question" should not be placed on the General Assembly's agenda, declaring that the discussion of that question meant a flagrant interference in Korea's internal affairs.

The Mongolian representative also voiced against the unlawful placing of the "Korean question" on the General Assembly's agenda.

The plenary session decided to place on the General Assembly's agenda the question of "withdrawing all U.S. forces and other foreign troops which are occupying South Korea under the U.N. flag and disorganizing the "UNCURK" recommended earlier by the General Assembly's steering committee.

But owing to the vicious manoeuvring of the U.S. imperialists and their followers who set their voting machine going, the "annual report of the "UNCURK" was also placed on the agenda, despite the opposition of the socialist states and many Afro-Asian countries such as Cambodia, Syria, Algeria, the Congo (B), Mali and Mauritania.

(KCNA)

BLACK BOOK: STERN INDICTMENT

The South Vietnam Committee for the Exposure of the War Crimes of the U.S. Imperialists and Their Lackeys, recently published a black book entitled "The Biggest War Criminals of Our Time."

The black book is a stern indictment of the U.S. war criminals, exposing to the whole world the shocking atrocities they have perpetrated in South Vietnam over the past twenty years.

The Korean people condemn with surging indignation the U.S. imperialists for their bestial atrocities of murdering the innocent population in South Vietnam by waging a war of aggression in violation of the Geneva Agreements. We actively support and respond to the call of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation to "unite firmly with the Vietnamese people in the international united front against the U.S. aggressors and take stronger action in order to defend the honour of mankind, justice and freedom, safeguard national independence and sovereignty, preserve peace in Asia and throughout the world, cut the murderous claws of the war criminals Johnson, Rusk and McNamara and inflict condign punishment on them."

The U.S. atrocities in South Vietnam exceed those of the Hitlerites in cruelty.

As the black book exposes by citing irrefutable materials and facts, the U.S. imperialists have since their start of the war of aggression in South Vietnam carried out the "scorched-earth operations by burning all, destroying all and killing all" and made no scruple of using the most savage, inhuman murderous weapons such as napalm, white phosphorus bombs, chemical weapons and poison gas which are banned by international law.

They wantonly set fire to the villages in South Vietnam, bury alive the inhabitants in great numbers, savagely bomb the liberated areas of South Vietnam and the territory of North Vietnam and even choose schools and hospitals as the bombing targets.

They employ in South Vietnam the same brutal method of warfare that was expressed in the instructions the Pentagon brass hats gave their soldiers at the time of the Korean war: "Kill whoever you can lay hands on! Your hands shouldn't tremble even if children and old people are before you."

The Pak Jung Hi gang who have sent tens of thousands of troops to South Vietnam at Washington's bidding are the most faithful stooges of the U.S. imperialists, their accomplices in the aggressive war, and the malicious butchers of the South Vietnamese people.

The U.S. imperialists are the most vicious war criminals in our time.

The criminal actions of the U.S. imperialists who are brutally killing the South Vietnamese people by openly scrapping the international accords and trampling down human conscience and morality must be curbed resolutely. The U.S. war criminals and their accomplices will not be able to escape the punishment they deserve.

MEMORY OF A FRIENDLY NATION—GUINEA

RI YONG GU

Guinea lies far away from Korea across seas and continents, yet she is near and dear to us Koreans, as if she were our neighbour.

Two years ago I visited Guinea.

I took part in the independence day celebrations in Conakry on October 2, 1964 and met many good friends there, travelling some parts of that country.

Greeting the national day of the Guinean people, I remember those unforgettable days I spent in Guinea two years ago amid the friendly people.

I recall how President Sekou Toure received us and how Mrs. Kamara Rodfo, who had been to our country, met us with joy.

We called on Mrs. Kamara Rodfo at her home and spent a most agreeable time with her family members and, together with them, visited Rosto, Polcaria and other regions.

In the capital and localities we saw the Democratic Guinean people, under the leadership of President Sekou Toure, had achieved in their struggle against imperialism and for the consolidation of the independence and economic and cultural development of the country.

Those factories, mines and villages where in the past the imperialists had bled the Guinean people white and plundered the natural resources of the country now became the property of the nation and here the people were making strenuous efforts to build an independent national economy.

New mills and factories were being erected and the construction of a new asphalted roads was under way.

We sensed the revolutionary spirit of the Guinean people at the Rosto Mine, at an orchard in Polcaria and in all other places we visited. In the beautiful land of Guinea, pleasure resorts at seaside, thick woods and vast fields of bananas were bustling with life as if singing the joy of the people who had won independence.

All these signified the firm resolve of the Guinea people who were fully determined to fight against the imperialists and not to be shackled again in the imperialists' bonds.

The Guinean people having an experience of bitter life under the colonial rule, for more than half a century had a better understanding of the Korean people who had the same history as their's and they gave full support to the Korean people's struggle.

Addressing the Independence-day rally in 1964, President Sekou Toure expressed firm solidarity with the Korean people in their struggle to unify the country, saying that the division of the territory of Korea by the imperialists had been an obstacle to Korea's prosperity.

When we paid a visit to the Parliament, and when we met our friends who had been to Korea, we were happy to find that the bonds of friendship between the peoples of our two countries were growing stronger.

Looking back upon those days, I sincerely wish the unforgettable country, Guinea, and the simple, diligent Guinean friends prosperity and happiness.

MANILA CONFERENCE

On September 26, Philippine President Marcos, who was visiting the United States, put forward a proposal for the convocation of a "summit conference of seven nations" participating in America's Vietnam war in Manila on October 18.

Johnson has already expressed his support for it.

The world knows that this was not the first time the proposal was presented and that Marcos is not the real broacher.

The idea of calling this conference was shaped around the time of the Honolulu conference last February and Washington's initial plan was to cast Pak Jung Hi of South Korea for the part of broacher. But Washington changed its plan for fear that Pak Jung Hi, branded and denounced as a U.S. stooge of the lowest grade who is reckless in his behaviour, might produce very bad impressions on world public opinion. So the choice fell on Marcos, who, Washington thought, might be a little better than Pak. Having made detailed arrangements, then, Washington had him make the announcement.

In the United States and its satellites, the press makes a resolute about the aim of the Manila Conference.

U.S. Senator Fulbright, one may say, revealed an aspect of the actual facts when he said: "All those attending are already 'in agreement' and they are all our boys. It's a cosy little group." That is to say, there is nothing to be discussed at the Manila meeting. It will only serve as a stage for Washington to announce its decisions.

Johnson is to personally appear on the stage, the supporters' role being played all by his "boys." Obviously nothing new will be shown there.

Well-informed sources in Washington unanimously say the Manila conference will have double characters of peace and war. In other words, essentially the conference will show no changes in the tactics of war escalation and "peace talks" swindle. Main accent is placed on the war escalation.

A press report from Washington says Johnson, now sick of the steps for war escalation that are kept below the line of landing in North Vietnam, is going to make an epochal breach out of the Manila conference. This is no doubt indicative of the basic approach of the Johnson-McNamara clique to the conference.

Johnson is out to make his meeting with his servitors in Manila an occasion for inspiring a few of his stooges who he has managed to grow into the Vietnam war with great efforts and inducing them to contribute more troops. Another scheme is to pronounce, on the strength of the massive hurling of U.S. troops that has already begun, a robber-like ultimatum to the fighting Vietnamese people. These are what they call the "peaceful" aspects.

The developments in Vietnam over the past ten years and the onward course of the changing situation in Vietnam and in other parts of the world patently and conclusively prove that the Johnson clique's scheme are futile.

When fixing the date for the coming conference, the mid-term elections in the United States next month have been taken into account.

It is commonly acknowledged that owing to the war of aggression in Vietnam Johnson's popularity has sharply declined in the United States.

In face of this, Johnson seeks to make capital out of the get-together of five or six stooges in his attempt to camouflage his isolation. No one can deny, however, that's the mobilization of "a cosy little group" as termed by Mr. Fulbright will rather be another chance to demonstrate America's isolation.

The Manila Conference, in a sense, is a somewhat enlarged rehash of the Honolulu meeting. Nothing different will come of it. It will in no way help improve America's position.

The world will see here once again the heinous nature of the Johnson-McNamara clique which, though in a helpless situation, is determined to continuously follow the path of aggression against the Vietnamese people and all other Asian peoples who are striving for a new life.

Choi Si Hwan

SIXTH ANNIVERSARY OF CYPRIAN INDEPENDENCE

The Cyprian people celebrated the sixth anniversary of their national independence on October 1.

The independence of Cyprus in 1960 was a precious fruit gained through the bloody struggle of this country's people against the protracted, colonial rule of the British imperialists.

But since the independence the U.S.-British imperialists have knavishly manoeuvring to turn this beautiful island country in the eastern part of the Mediterranean into a military bulwark against the communists in the Near and Middle East and into an atomic and rocket base of the Nato.

They are instigating the conflicts between the inhabitants of different origins in an attempt to use them in their aggressive aim.

All these moves of the U.S.-British interventionists are not only an encroachment upon the national independence and sovereignty of Cyprus but also a grave menace to the peace and security in the Near and Middle East and the rest of the world.

The people of the whole world actively support the Cyprians in their just struggle to safeguard the national sovereignty and condemn the U.S.-British imperialists for their aggressive actions against this country.

The foreign interference in Cyprus should be rejected and the Cyprian issue be solved by the Cypriots themselves.

All the British bases in Cyprus should be abolished and the aggressor troops withdrawn at once.

The Korean people wish the Cyprians greater victory in their struggle.

Role of the Japan Times

The Japan Times is an English newspaper printed in Tokyo. It carries editorials and commentaries on international issues as newspapers usually do. The Japan Times' commentaries, good or bad, attract some attention of the reading public, because it is the mouthpiece of Japanese foreign ministry. It imitates a quality paper in its style, but its colour is yellow. One of its acknowledged characteristics is that it makes no scruple to circulate open demagogies and make outspoken slanders.

Some time ago this paper in its editorial commented on the question of withdrawing the American and other foreign forces from South Korea and dissolving the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea," a question placed on the agenda of the 21st U.N. General Assembly as an important, urgent, separate item at the demand of the socialist countries. The kernel of the commentary is: "The Communist nations appear to be turning fresh attention to the efforts to seize the whole of the Korean peninsula."

There is enough of the outspokenness characteristic of the paper.

Nothing ambiguous can will find in this commentary about the viewpoint of the Sato Government.

Also it is clear to everyone that the commentary has one sense in fit of convulsions in it. What has thrown Sato into such a fit? It is the image of a South Korea free from the American forces, of a unified Korea, which will emerge some day.

The Japanese militarists are now swarming in South Korea on the American backing and on the strength of the "South Korea-Japan Treaty." They regard their come-back in South Korea as a first step towards the realization of their old dream of the "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere" for which they are now making great efforts.

Withdrawal of the American forces from South Korea would mean the frustration of their designs. This is a black omen, indeed, they think.

According to its own habit, the Japan Times manifested straightforward the reaction of the Sato Government.

It would be reasonable to judge that this has furnished another proof that Sato and his collagues are the collaborators of American imperialism in its occupation of South Korea and its aggression in Asia. And we should not omit to appraise here that the Japan Times has played its role properly.

Kim Si Sam

KIM IL SUNG UNIVERSITY

At the foot of the picturesque Moran-bong Hill, Pyongyang, stands Kim Il Sung University, the highest educational institution in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

On either side of a straight avenue in the University town rise tall structures—the modern school building No. 1, the main building, detached school houses, library, dormitory, refectory, store and hospital, catering for the needs of the students, professors and the staff of the University in their scientific researches and daily life.

Glorious Path

The university was born on October 1, 1946 as "the eldest son of the democratic educational institutions" of new Korea.

There was not a single university in North Korea in pre-liberation days.

After the liberation our country solved the question of state power, the basic one in revolution, and, while successfully carrying out the democratic reforms, worked out a grand plan of training cadres by its own efforts. Our own cadres were needed before anything else for the early development of the national economy and national culture after eliminating the survivals of Japanese colonial rule and for the building of an independent state, mighty and prosperous. It was to meet this need that the university was opened. The university set itself the task of affording an opportunity of learning to sons and daughters of the working people, making contributions to the promotion of the people's well-being, to the development of the national culture and to the building of a country for the people.

The people, with a feeling of joy, welcomed the founding of the university and gave it all possible support and aid. Peasants donated "patriotic rice" and workers and technical personnel offered their energies and technical knowledge for the construction of the university. Thus the main university building was erected.

In the period of peaceful democratic construction, the teaching staff and students established one by one the traditions of the young university.

Implementing the educational policy of combining education and productive labour, theory and practice, the university produced its first graduates in 1950.

In the Mountains

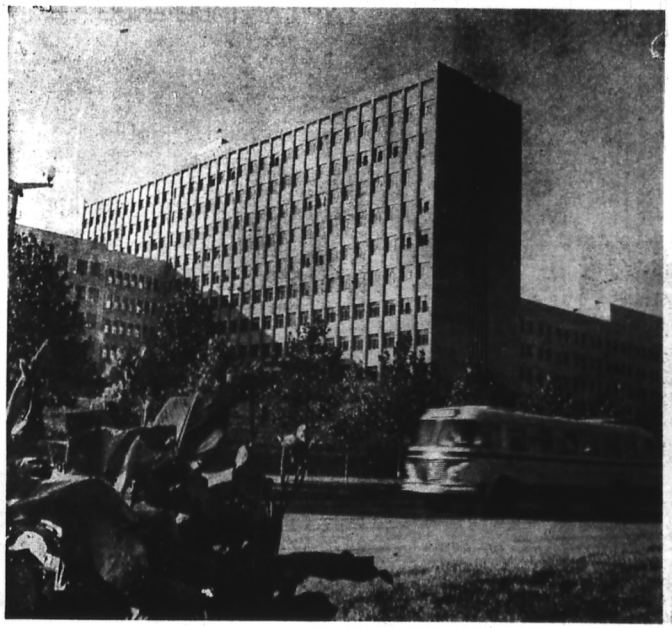
In the wartime from 1950 to 1953 when the nation was fighting against the U.S. aggressors, the university continued with the training of cadres, changing its location several times. There had been no instance in history of a university functioning in half-dugouts in the deep mountains. In those days, foreign papers called it a "university in the mountains." These days wartime students of the university remember how energetically old professors gave lectures in make-shift school houses of their own making, how they prepared their theses by the light of a flickering kerosene lamp.

The university began to make fresh progress after the war. Several colleges were separated from it. Yet in terms of the scale and student body it is bigger than what it was at the time of its inauguration. It had seven faculties with an enrolment of 1,500 at the time of its opening. But today it has 44 departments under 12 faculties, and the students of the regular courses number nearly 7,000 and those enrolled in the evening and correspondence courses number some 5,000.

The university is provided with solid material and technical foundations. With the completion of school building No. 1 last year, its appearance has changed.

There has been an improvement in instruction and progress in scientific research.

The university's curricula and teaching programmes conform to the present requirements of the country and the current trend of the development of science in the world. It uses the textbooks published at home.

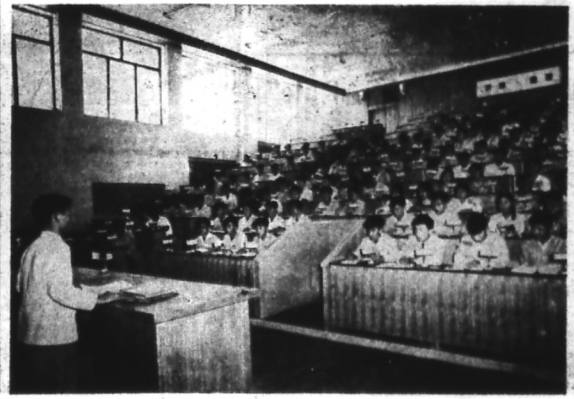


PHOTOS: (Upper) At a laboratory of the University

(Left) School building No. 1, Kim Il Sung University

(Bottom) Auditorium at the University

Photo by Ju Chang Sin



They Are Happy

The students of the university are sons and daughters of workers and peasants who were condemned to exploitation and oppression and kept ignorant in the old days. There are quite a few students who are from South Korea and who have returned from Japan.

The students of the university, like those of the other institutions of higher learning in the country, receive stipends from the state every month. Those who are pre-eminently excellent in their scholarship and exemplary in their activities are granted "Kim Il Sung stipends" which are a high honour to the students.

The university students are persons of a new type who, while studying hard, have got themselves prepared to work by the sweat of their brows, when necessary.

Our students had their hand in the post-war rehabilitation of Pyongyang, and in the course of this they hardened their body and mind and fostered patriotism.

The life of the teaching staff and post-graduates is also worthwhile. On the university's teaching staff are academicians, professors, doctors and those with other academic degrees and appointments. The university has over 700 teachers and researchers. Among them are old intellectuals and young scholars.

In the early post-liberation days, there had a small number of intellectuals with higher education behind them. To enlist their patriotism and knowledge was something urgently needed for running the university.

Many intellectuals came out to take an active part in the work of building up the state.

The university now has not a few old professors and scholars who, having learned in the early post-liberation days that a university was to open in Pyongyang, came from different parts of North Korea, and, along with their families, from South Korea across the 38th parallel. With their help, young scholars have been brought up.

The old and young scholars help each other in their educational work and scientific research, making joint efforts for the progress of Korea's science and education and the efflorescence of the nation's culture.

Warm Concern

The Government shows great concern for the students and teaching staff of the university.

Premier Kim Il Sung has visited the university more than 40 times since its founding and shown paternal care to the every-day life of the students and teaching staff. Each time he visited the university, he made the rounds of even the dormitory and refectory, asked the students whether they were feeling at home in the dormitory, whether they liked the dishes served at the refectory. He saw to it that there was no trouble with the students.

Furthermore, he has on several occasions sent to the university the botanical and zoological specimens he had collected personally. These specimens are kept in a hall in the university's main building.

The teaching staff and students regard it as the greatest honour and happiness to work and study at the university named after the beloved leader of the nation.

Friendly Ties

The university, the highest educational institution in North Korea, has strengthened from year to year its ties with the establishments of higher learning and scientific research institutes abroad. It has promoted these ties in the forms of exchanging lecturers, books and experience and of cultural exchange.

Teachers and post-graduates of the university attend more frequently international scientific forums and other scientific conferences, and their activities have earned deserved appraisal.

More and more countries want to establish ties with this university, and in view of this, the university plans to strengthen the interchange with foreign countries.

The university has in recent years accepted many foreign students and post-graduates, who have presented papers on their study of Korea, past and present. Some of the foreign post-graduates have won an academic title. At present, some 300 students from Asian, African, Latin-American and European countries are studying at the university. Many of them live in the same dormitory with Korean students. This tends to promote friendship between Korean and foreign students and helps the latter in their study of Korean language in particular.

Foreign students devote some of their holidays and spare time to acquaint themselves of Korea's nature, the customs and life of the Korean people, and the building of socialism in North Korea.

Prospects

The 20-year-old university has bright prospects of development. In the near future, 22-storey school building No. 2, school building Nos. 3 and 4, a new library and a new assembly hall will go up, making the university town look more beautiful and magnificent.

The swollen teaching staff, the expanded scale and the solid material and technical base—these are precious assets of the university in making further progress in the near future.

Choi Won Sok

Students of Kim Il Sung University

STUDENTS' DAY

The first Sunday of October is Students' Day. In our country compulsory middle school education was introduced in 1958. In other words, free education is accessible to all people. One fourth of the population are students. They are studying at more than 9,000 schools at all levels including over 98 university and colleges. There is a ramified network of cultural establishments for children and students — palaces, halls, libraries, parks, holiday camps, etc.

In honour of this red-letter day there was a big gathering at the open-air theatre in the Moran-bong Youth Park in Pyongyang, with 20,000 students taking part. Present at the meeting were Vice-Premier Ri Ju Yon and other Party and goverment leaders and responsible functionaries of public organizations.

Hong Sun Gwon, Chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, made a report at the meeting. The meeting adopted an appeal addressed to the South Korean youth and students and a letter to the fighting Vietnamese students.

After the meeting students put colourful art programmes on the stage.

Similar meetings were also held in local areas.

Various functions including athletic meets, oratorical contests and amateur art group contests made the day more colourful.

Lumberjacks' Day

In North Korea, the lumberjaks observe the first Sunday of October as their red-letter day every year. Since the country's liberation from the yoke of Japanese colonial rule, every possible measure was taken to restore the forests from the colonial denudation and lay material and technical foundations for the development of forestry. As a result, our forestry is now making a steady development on scientific and technical foundations.

Our forestry workers receive a series of extra pay from the State in addition to the fixed monthly wages: worker-in-remote-area pay, winter pay, additional allowances according to the length of service, etc.

Beside the regular vacation the raftsmen and lumberjacks enjoy additional holidays.

And they are provided gratis with all sorts of necessary goods for their work such as summer and winter clothes, arctic boots, caps for the winter and gloves according to the seasons.

Even in the out-of-the-way villages cultural and welfare establishments—schools, shops, clinics, creches, kindergartens and clubs—are provided along with modern dwellings.

Forestry workers take an active part in the affairs of the State. Hundreds of them are now deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly and organs of people's power at all levels. More than 90 workers were awarded the titles of Hero of Labour, Merited Raftsman and Merited Lumberman and some 2,000 workers—various orders and medals of the Republic. Thanks to their strenuous labour, the total value of output in the field of forestry increased to 400 per cent in 1964 compared with 1946.

Lumberjacks at work

Unfinished Case:
Saccharin Smuggling

The saccharin smuggling case in South Korea introduced in our previous issue has not yet come to full light. But the case still attracts the attention of the public at home and abroad, for more dependent facts have been disclosed.

CABINET RESHUFFLE

The Seoul puppet cabinet, showered with excrements during the "National Assembly" session on September 22, decided to resign in a body. At the instructions of Pak Jung Hi, the Cabinet is reported to have decided to dismiss only the finance and justice ministers and have other members remain in office.

The Pak Jung Hi clique declare that the recent "reshuffle of the Cabinet" has been to bear the moral responsibility for the "saccharin smuggling case," but the general public in South Korea are unanimous in branding the "reshuffle" as a "perfunctory one designed for deceiving the people."

SHADY DEALINGS

According to the testimony made by an opposition member at the recent session of the puppet National Assembly the "Blue House" (Pak Jung Hi's office) and high-ranking officials of the puppet government took a direct part in the smuggling case.

It was also testified as an "acknowledged fact" that the puppet ambassador to Japan plays the role of the on-the-spot agent for the smuggling interests.

NOT ONLY SACCHARIN

Saccharin is not all that were smuggled into South Korea with the active backing of the "Blue House" and the puppet regime.

According to the information confirmed recently by the "special investigation group" of the puppet public procurator's office Ri Byong Chol smuggled many times more than 20 kinds of goods including teletypes, refrigerators, washing machines, television sets, zinc ingot and sanitary ware under the label of building materials and made huge profits from this spring to the end of this August. Needless to say, they are part of the smuggled goods which they were compelled to make public.

The smuggling funds are reported to be part of loans he obtained from the Mitsui interests of Japan with the certification of payment by the South Korean puppet government.

MITSUI BRANCH CENSURED

The people are unwilling to keep their mouth closed in spite of every soothing tricks of and the fascist oppression by the Pak Jung Hi gang.

On September 26, citizens in the Yongdungpo district, Seoul, staged a demonstration, chanting the slogans: "Away with the Pak regime helping the smugglers!" "Dissolve the excrement-soiled incompetent national assembly!" On the following day, the General Students' Association of the National Seoul University issued a statement warning that "the students will not sit idly by, but take a most extreme action in an unfortunate case of the government going against the opinion of the entire nation."

It is also reported that there is a strong and growing demand for the suspension of every business relation with the Mitsui interests which have all along helped in the smuggling case, and for the expulsion of the branch of the Mitsui interests in South Korea.

ZAIBATSU URGE

Washington and Tokyo have been ill at ease since the close-up of this smuggling case has been publicized.

The U.S. officials, foreign press reports say, feel uneasy, because they believe this case will work great injury to the great endeavours of the United States to advance the "international prestige" of their puppets in South Korea. And the Japanese Government is now working hard to justify the involvement of the Mitsui interests in the recent case, saying that it went through all necessary "legal procedures."

Meanwhile, President Adachi of Japan's Chamber of Commerce and Industry declared that he hoped that Ri Byong Chol would remain in office though he had manifested his intention to retire from the business world in face of the stern condemnation of South Korean public opinion, said a news dispatch of Jiji on September 29.

It can easily be seen that this is a open letter of the Japanese monopolies urging Pak Jung Hi to give adequate protection to their "agent on the spot."

Anyway, saccharin and excrements have caused such a big stir not only in Seoul but also in Washington and Tokyo.

It is true that this offered another good chance for people to understand what the "Republic of Korea" is.

Ri Jip

A Historian's Thought

KIM SOK HYONG,
Doctor of History

In North Korea, much progress has been made in the historical science as well as in all other spheres since the country's liberation from the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism.

We historians in the North have achieved no small successes in systematizing the Korean history on a scientific basis and in our study of many important historical facts. We are aware, however, that we have much more to do than what we have accomplished so far.

Joint efforts by the historians in North and South Korea would no doubt bring about good results in solving many of these problems confronting us.

The Korean people is a single, homogeneous nation who has the same language and led the same economic and cultural life. Therefore, one cannot study the Korean history by separating one of the two parts — North and South Korea — from the other, and in all the problems of our historical pursuits the historians of North and South Korea are alike interested.

Press reports say that in South Korea relics of the Old Stone Age worth attracting public attention have lately been discovered. Needless to say, one feels keenly the necessity of studying these relics in conjunction with the relics of the same age discovered in North Korea several years ago.

The same can be said of the study on the ancient states in Korea. Ancient Joson, for one thing, is not only a subject of study by the Korean historians. It has also aroused the interests of foreign historians. We have many problems of this sort which the historians of North and South Korea should jointly study.

As a matter of course, it would not be easy for the North and South Korean historians to reach consensus of views on all details of these problems. In the study of some problems related to ancient history about which we have limited numbers of historical materials available, there are often cases of historians with the same historical view failing to reach agreement on specific problems. But even under the circumstances obtaining in North and South today, in my opinion, there are many points on which we can reach consensus of views in the study of ancient states in Korea. Some of these points, for instance, concern those about the territories of these ancient states and about the time they were set up. In the study of these points the historians of North and South Korea can help each other.

There are many other problems the historians of North and South Korea, whep they ever get together, could discuss for the proper description and study of our nation's history. We have an earnest desire for the exchange of historical materials.

Historians and archeologists in South Korea, too, call for contacts between the scholars of the two parts of the country. The division of our territory caused by the U.S. army's occupation of South Korea obstructs further study of our nation's history. An end must be brought to this state of affairs. In order to end this abnormal state of affairs, we'll continue to work hand in hand with the conscientious scholars in South Korea.

S. Korean Army
Washington's Watch-dog

South Korean "army day" celebration was held in Seoul on October 1 and present at it were U.S. Army Chief of Staff Johnson and military delegations from Taiwan, South Vietnam, the Philippines and Australia, news reports from South Korea say.

A review of troops of an unprecedentedly big scale was reported to have taken place, and in it also took part the U.S. forces in South Korea.

The Pentagon and the Pak Jung Hi gang might have aimed at several things when organizing the celebration. Yet what was revealed most vividly after all was the true colours of the South Korean army as a mercenary army of the United States. Another exposure was America's desperate efforts to knock together its Asian stooges militarily by availing itself of every opportunity.

It is well known that the South Korean army is the mercenaries of the United States, very eager ones at that. An account of how it was organized and of who holds its prerogative of supreme command clearly tells the mercenary character of the puppet army.

The U.S. imperialists, soon after their occupation of South Korea, organized the "defence guards" under their military government for the purpose of training mercenary troops. The "defence guards" were reorganized into the present "national defence army" when the puppet Syngman Rhee government was set up.

These who had served in the Japanese army, the puppet Manchurian army and the Chiang Kai-shek army were picked to form the core of this army.

U.S. imperialism has equipped the South Korean army with the arms it has introduced into South Korea in large quantities under the cloak of "aid." Furthermore, it has seized the prerogative of supreme command of this puppet army under the "ROK-U.S. Agreement on Mutual Defence and Assistance," "ROK-U.S. Agreement on the Jurisdiction of the U.S. Forces in South Korea" and in accordance with the "minutes of the ROK-U.S. talks."

The U.S. military advisory group plays a very important role. Its function goes beyond the bounds of "counselling." It has the right to issue orders, South Korean journal **Gunsa Pyongron** (military review) writes, when its counsel has not been put into effect and even when the other party has failed to advance a request as regards any necessary matter.

In fact, the U.S. military advisory group in South Korea, receiving instructions from both the U.S. Embassy in Seoul and the U.S. Army Command in South Korea, exercises the unlimited rights to control the South Korean army, organize its training, conduct its personnel affairs, supervise its supply and use of ordnances and work out the military budget of the puppet South Korean government.

It was, therefore, not accidental that William Roberts, the first chief of the U.S. military advisory group in South Korea, later wrote in the New Times that the United States had in South Korea a good watch-dog army, an army serving as a specimen of one that produces maximum effect with minimum upkeep.

Washington employs this cheap watch-dog not only in maintaining its colonial rule in South Korea. It also enlists the services of this army step by step in its military aggression in Asia. South Korean troops sent to South Vietnam for the U.S. war of aggression have reached 50,000. Pak Jung Hi is desperate in fulfilling his role as the chief watch-dog.

Asia must clear itself of such watch-dog serving U.S. imperialism.

Kim Gun Hyong

South Korean army cracking down on the people

"We Oppose U.S. Rule"

OCTOBER POPULAR UPRISING

The U.S. imperialists occupied South Korea in September 1945, replacing Japanese imperialism defeated in World War II. It was soon followed by a military government which turned South Korea into a lawless land where absence of all rights, famine and terrorism prevail. Thus they threw off the mask of "liberator" and "supporter" which they professed themselves, and the true nature of the aggressors was brought to light.

The people in South Korea came to know through a year's experience following the U.S. occupation of South Korea that they could not attain the country's unification and independence and solve the question of daily worsening livelihood, unless they fought against the U.S. imperialists and domestic reactionary forces.

Inspired by the democratic reforms enforced in North Korea, and the achievements gained in construction here, the people in South Korea waged a heroic struggle.

The powerful waves of the struggle of the people that started to spread from the latter half of 1946 hastily developed into a nation-wide anti-U.S. resistance struggle in October from the general political strikes of the workers in different parts of South Korea in September.

An incident occurred in Taegu on October 1. Its citizens turned out in groups to demand rice, but the armed police opened fire, killing several people. Since then the struggle began to assume the character of revolt.

The indignant workers, youth, students and citizens in Taegu came out to stage demonstrations carrying the bodies of their com-

Unpardonable Criminal Acts

On September 29 the spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a statement in connection with the transfer by the Japanese Government of some of the crewmen of our fishing boat "Pyongsin No. J4-034" to South Korea.

As the statement denounced, this is a most flagrant violation of international law and international practice and an act of open hostility towards the D.P.R.K.

It is an international practice and a humanitarian principle for any country to send back without delay the boat and its crew of a foreign country that, due to an unexpected accident at sea, have entered into the waters under the jurisdiction of its port.

Japan has also claimed such treatment for her boats and crewmen in distress at sea.

Nevertheless, the Japanese Government has made an exception by illegally holding up the "Pyongsin," a fishing boat of the D.P.R.K. and detaining its crewmen in gross violation of the acknowledged principle.

It has also interrogated the Korean crewmen and done brutal violence to those who demanded the repatriation to their country.

Last September 29 the Japanese Government went the length of committing another unlawful act of handing over arbitrarily some of the crewmen of the "Pyongsin" to a third party, the puppet clique in South Korea. Particularly, it is a graver provocation against our country that the Japanese Government transferred to South Korea those criminals who committed murder in the fishing boat.

The Sato Government is making the "Pyongsin" case political capital to use it in flattering the American imperialists, its masters, strengthening its collaboration with the Pak Jung Hi clique and stepping up its reinvasion of South Korea. The "Pyongsin" case shows that the Sato Government is a despicable cabal who make no scruple of violating justice and law to grovel even to puppets like Pak Jung Hi forsaken by the people at home and abroad.

The "Pyongsin" case has a sinister political plot behind it. It is not fortuitous that the fact-finding group of the Japan Socialist Party said after conducting the investigation of the "Pyongsin" case: The "Pyongsin" case makes one suspect that it has had some international plot behind it from the outset.

The Japanese Government cannot escape the responsibility for consequences arising from the criminal act of illegally detaining and persecuting the crewmen of our side and having handed over some of them to the puppet clique in South Korea.

The Japanese authorities must stop at once the interrogation of and atrocious violence to the crew of the Korean fishing boat and send them back to their country without delay in accordance with international law and international practice.

This is an inescapable obligation the Japanese authorities assume before international law and humanitarianism.

Violence Against Korean Crewmen

JAPANESE LAWYERS INDICT

On September 27, a group of Japanese lawyers indicted the guard officers of the Shimonoseki Immigration Control Office under the Japanese Ministry of Justice in the light of Article 195 of the Japanese criminal code. These officers were charged with violence against the nine crewmen of the "Pyongsin No. J4-034," a fishing boat which belongs to the Sinuiju Fishery, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The indictment was signed by 13 Japanese lawyers—Hyakuro Hayashi, member of the Diet from the Japan Communist Party; Tokuji Kameda and Kanemitsu Hosasako, members of the Diet from the Japan Socialist Party; Mutsumi Odo and Tatsumi Kakudo, lawyers of the Free Bar Association, and others.

It was drawn up on the basis of the concrete information about violence and injuries which lawyers Tokuji Kameda and Hyakuro Hayashi confirmed when they met with the Korean crewmen on September 26 and 27.

According to the document the Japanese guard officers, having locked up the nine crewmen separately, committed violence on six occasions such as handcuffing them behind their backs, beating them with a cudgel and fists, kicking them, slashing them with a leather belt, and chocking them.

As a result, the crewmen were injured all over their bodies.

Saying that these guard officers, instead of protecting the innocent crewmen of the D.P.R.K. until they leave for their home country, have committed such unpardonable criminal acts against them, the indictment stressed that those who committed such violence must be put to strict punishment without exception.

(KCNA)

WHY NOW? — U.S. "PEACE CORPS"

According to news from South Korea, the American "peace corps men," who arrived in Seoul in mid-September and have then been posted in each province of South Korea, will soon start their activities.

They, more than 100, are reported to teach English and other subjects in middle and high schools.

This is the first American peace corps to come to South Korea. But it is universally known what the "peace corps" is.

The "peace corps," which was devised by the late American President Kennedy and came into being in March 1961, has proved unworthy of its fine name and fully revealed its ugly features. And it has been denounced and rejected in every place in Asia, Africa and Latin-America where it has been dispatched.

It seems unnecessary to dwell on this. But the question lies in why the United States has sent its peace corps to South Korea at this very moment?

This is associated with the aggravating crisis of the American colonial rule in South Korea.

Over the past twenty years the United States has stationed the 60,000-strong American forces and maintained the on-the-site institutions staffed with thousands of Americans for its colonial domination such as the American embassy, the Agency for International Development, the CIA branch and the Information Service.

The puppet government of South Korea itself is a mere tool of American colonial rule.

It is clear, therefore, that late Kennedy and Johnson deemed it unnecessary to send the "peace corps" to South Korea.

As the days go by, however, everything in South Korea has only gone against their wishes.

The sentiments against the American colonial rule have mounted rapidly among the people in South Korea and the spearhead of the struggle of young students there with a strong sense of justice and brilliant traditions of anti-imperialist struggle has been directed at American imperialism.

In 1964-1965 the youth, students and people in South Korea waged a resolute struggle against the reinvasion of Japanese imperialism, chanting anti-imperialist slogans: "Americans are not our masters," "We cannot be bullet-shield for Yankees in Vietnam," "The chief culprit in the conclusion of the South Korea-Japan Treaty is the United States."

In the period that followed, the anti-American sentiments have spread in greater scope and depth among the people of all walks of life in South Korea. Hereupon, Washington has considered it necessary to dispatch its tools directly to schools in South Korea, while inducing the Pak Jung Hi clique further to intensify the ruthless fascist suppression of the students' movement.

Addressing the Americans who had volunteered to serve in the peace corps destined for South Korea, Kim Hyon Chol, the puppet ambassador to Washington said on June 28 (AP): The bureaucratic attitude of the American officials in other countries renders it hard to convince other people of America's good will. But you can be the persons who will correct all this. If you acted, worked and ate just as Koreans do, you could fulfil the mission of checking the anger mounting against the United States. This is in a measure an exposure of America's real motive. But whether or not the hopes of Washington and its stooges are fulfilled, is quite another matter.

Pak Gum Sa

SCHOOL IN SOUTH KOREA

NO FEES

"My dear sir, I think my classmates have learned Korean and arithmetic much. What shall I do, sir, staying away from school so long?"

This is what 11-year-old schoolboy Mun Byong Il wrote in his letter to a certain Kwon, his teacher in the Doksu Primary School in Seoul.

As for Mun, he was well-conducted and known as one of the "talented boys" in his class.

But he had to leave school as he could not afford to pay tuition-fees and buy textbooks.

Such children exceed 2 million in South Korea today.

SHORTAGE OF CLASSROOMS

Schoolchildren study in miserable conditions.

Schools are all operated on a three-shift, four-shift, or even five shift basis.

As for the seating capacity of a classroom, only three per cent of the total classrooms in the primary schools can seat less than 60 children each, 31 per cent of the classrooms—41-60 each, 51 per cent of the classrooms—61-80 each and the remaining 15 per cent—81-100 each.

(Continued from Page 6)

rades on the stretcher. They stormed the police station and disarmed the police, finishing off wicked officials and policemen.

This news spread rapidly throughout South Korea. Mass demonstrations, strikes and revolts against the U.S. imperialists and their stooges took place everywhere, involving workers, peasants, students and the people of all walks of life. Their slogans were: "We oppose U.S. colonial rule!" "Transfer political power to the people's committee!" "Enforce democratic reforms as in North Korea!" "Set up a unified government excluding pro-Japanese elements and traitors to the nation!" They stormed police stations and county offices. In some places, people assumed reins of administrative power temporarily.

The October Popular Uprising lasted two months and involved some 2.3 million patriotic-minded people.

The uprising showed that the people in South Korea resolutely opposed the U.S. colonial policy of enslavement and the treacherous acts of the reactionaries at home, and demanded the country's independence and the establishment of a democratic system. This was also a great demonstration of the revolutionary spirit and might of the masses of the people.

The struggle of the South Korean people is now taking a fresh course of development.

The popular uprising in April 1960 that overthrew the puppet regime of Syngman Rhee and dealt a heavy blow to U.S. colonial rule, the March 24 and June 3 struggles in 1964 against the projected return of the Japanese imperialists to South Korea manipulated by the U.S. imperialists and the mass struggle that lasted from spring to autumn last year—all these struggles demonstrated the revolutionary fighting spirit and firm aspiration of the people, youth and students in South Korea for the nation's sovereignty and unification, for defeating the aggressive forces of U.S. and Japanese imperialism and the domestic reactionary forces.

The people in South Korea are accumulating their strength to win a final victory in defiance of the unheard-of fascist oppression and are waging constant struggles of various forms.

Ri Ho

Heroic October popular uprising in South Korea (1946)

Racial Discrimination In Vietnam War

According to a recent foreign dispatch Dr. King, a leader of the Negro civil rights movement in the United States said the proportion of Negroes is no more than 10 per cent of the U.S. citizens, but 20 per cent of U.S. troops in Vietnam are Negroes. This is an evident example of racial discrimination, he said.

SPORTS in a Factory

Callisthenic exercises

120 Friendly Matches

A workers' sports meet at the East Pyongyang Stadium on September 18 drew entrants from machine plants in Pyongyang. Players from the Pyongyang Electric Machinery Plant fought their way to the finals in all of the five events, and the sports meet, some people said, appeared to be the scene of contest between this plant and others. They overwhelmed their rivals in track-and-field events, ball games, Korean wrestling, and the games of swing and seesaw. Their callisthenic exercises were excellent and they demonstrated fine techniques in vollеyball and basketball by winning both of them. In football, they entered the final and finished second after an extra-time had been played.

The sports circle members of this plant have played many friendly matches with their counterparts of other factories. In 1965 alone, they had altogether 120 such friendly matches—26 in football, 28 in men's basketball, 22 in women's basketball, 26 in men's volleyball and 18 in women's volleyball. There were three sports meets in the plant that year. This year the plant has captured two trophy cups and two trophy flags.

Everyone Goes in for Sports

It is not too much to say that in this plant thousands of workers all go in for sports. When one visits the ground and courts in the plant's premises during a noon break or after the day's work is over, he will find the employees playing basketball, volleyball, tennis and table tennis. Sports activities are as lively as in a sports club. The director of the plant, Kim Yong Chae, is to be found among the volleyballers.

The sports circle has ten branches—track-and-field, ball games, Korean folk games, callisthenics and others—with a total membership of some 500.

These members represent the plant at the games with other factories and stand in the forefront for the development of sports techniques in the plant. And similar branches are also formed in more than ten workshops.

Sports Facilities

Not a few sports facilities are needed for thousands of the employees to do physical exercises and play games. The plant has a ground provided with facilities for football and other games and a gymnasium for basketball, volleyball and table tennis. In addition, each work-shop has its own court. There are altogether 25 volleyball, basketball and tennis courts in the plant. Horizontal and parallel bars are set up in different places of each workshop.

All of these facilities, jerseys, football shoes and even table tennis balls are provided to the employees free of charge. The plant's management annually spends much sum for sports activities among the employees.

Director in the Lead

"For the mass physical training activities and enrolment of all employees in them it was necessary above all to staff the plant's physical training committee well and enhance its function and role," said Jon Gyong Nam, the plant's physical training instructor.

The plant, the P.T. instructor said, has a nine-member physical training committee and each work-shop has an organization directing physical training at the work-shop level. And each workteam has a man in charge of physical training.

The physical training committee, a public organization whose members carry out their assignments while doing their own jobs, organizes daily physical exercises according to the age, sex, constitution, taste, and job of workers and seasonal conditions, directs the activities of the sports circle, organizes games and expands the ranks of sports activists.

What merits particular mention is the fact that this committee is headed by the plant's director.

The plant has a full-time P.T. instructor, who is a man with 10 years of career as a basketball player in the Amrok gang club.

At the plant one often hears people saying: "Physical training has become a matter of the employees themselves" and "thanks to the physical training the plant is always bustling."

These remarks are enough to allude to the activities of the plant's physical training committee.

Physical Training and Production

The employees' physical strength steadily improves and their life becomes more buoyant. And the result is the rise in production. Last year the plant exceeded its annual production assignments by one per cent as of September 20. Output per head of the employees has also grown remarkably. This year the plant has so far topped monthly and quarterly plans on all indices.

"The sports activists of our plant," remarked the director of the plant who is concurrently chairman of the plant's physical training committee, "play an important role in production. Wide dissemination of physical training is a factor in our good results in production." **Pak Sung Man**

Workers of the plant make it a rule to have exercises during the noon break

The Ministry of Communications of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a set of stamps on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the laws on the democratic reforms.

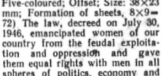
Stamp 1: Stamp in commemoration of the 20th anniversary of the Law on the Land Reform (10 *jon*; Issued on March 5, 1966; Offset; Size, 38 × 23 mm; Perf. 11; Formation of sheets, 8 × 9 =72)

This law was published by the peoples' power on March 5, 1946. Under this law, the land belonging to the Japanese and the traitors to the nation and landlords were confiscated and distributed to the landless and land-poor peasants free of charge. This means that landlordism and the tenant system were finally abolished, and the land came into possession of the tillers.

Stamp 2: Stamp in commemoration of the 20th anniversary of the Law on the Nationalization of Industries (10 *jon*; issued on August 10, 1966; Four-coloured; Offset; Size: 38×23 mm; Perf. 12.5; Formation of sheets, 6×16=96)

On August 10, 1946, the people's government promulgated the "law on the nationalization of major industries, transport services, communication facilities and banks." Under this law, industrial establishments that had belonged to the Japanese imperialists and their stooges were brought under ownership by the whole people.

Stamp 3: Stamp in commemoration of the 20th anniversary of the Law on the Equality of the Sexes (10 *jon*; issued on July 30, 1966; Five-coloured; Offset; Size: 38×23 mm; Formation of sheets, 8×9=72) The law, decreed on July 30, 1946, emancipated women of our country from the feudal exploitation and oppression and gave them equal rights with men in all spheres of politics, economy and culture.



KOREAN MARBLE

Korea has a long tradition of stone architecture, stone sculpture and stone tower.

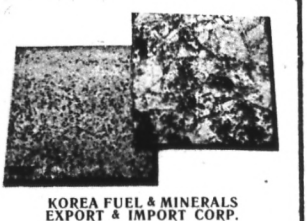
Our country is rich in ornamental stones such as marble, granite and serpentine, etc.

Marble is found in wide areas of Korea and its deposit is also abundant.

Korea's marble is diverse in colour—white, green, grey, bluish-brown and light pink. With various stripes it is known for its beautiful lustre.

Its internal pressure intensity is 400-800 kg per square centimetre.

It is worth noting that Korean marble is of few natural fissure and its matter is soft.



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